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the license and were married at midnight. Plaintiff claims that he has no recollections of the courtship or engagement, the latter of which was claimed by the defendant to have taken place January 30th. The Supreme Court of Washington said that the marriage was not validated by consummation or ratification, and that the evidence was sufficient to sustain a decision in favor of plaintiff. *Waug-hop v. Waughop*, 143 Pacific Reporter, 444.

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**Burglarious Entry with Key.**—Defendant, in *State v. Corcoran*, decided by the Supreme Court of Washington, and reported in 143 Pacific Reporter, 453, was convicted of burglary. It appeared that he had been in the employ of a harness manufacturer, and was supplied by his employer with a key to the building in which the business was carried on, with the understanding that he was to open up the shop about 7 o'clock in the morning, and presumably to close it at the proper time in the evening. Eventually, articles of harness were missed from the shop, and persons were employed to watch defendant's coming and going. The evidence was apparently sufficient to show that he at various times entered the building at night and long before working hours in the morning, and that he was responsible for the disappearance of his employer's property; but he claimed that he could not be convicted of burglary because he committed no "breaking" of the premises in order to get in. The court held, however, that the fact that he was supplied with a key did not authorize him to go into the building at his own convenience, and upheld the conviction.

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**Prisoner Complains of Lack of Exercise.**—Plaintiff, in *Forman v. City of Central*, 143 Pacific Reporter, 573, was arrested for violation of an alleged ordinance of the City of Central Colorado, and confined in jail over night pending his trial, on which he was convicted and sentenced to a fine and costs, which he refused to pay, and also refused to work out the same on the street, and was thereupon released. He then instituted an action against the city for damages from the acts of its officers, alleging that the ordinance under which he was arrested and convicted was void, and that he suffered many inconveniences, dangers, and humiliations; that the jail was a cold frame building; that he was required to get up during the night to supply the fire with fuel; also that during the night he was "deprived of all exercise necessary and requisite to his good health and comfort." The Supreme Court of Colorado rather sarcastically remarks that "this allegation is inconsistent with that to the effect that he declined to work upon the streets the next day, and is not followed with any statement that his health was affected on account of the want of exercise during that period."